

American prisoners were taken. Our own losses we do not know. Some wounded Mexicans have arrived in Juarez. I have not talked with them."

Up to 11:30 Gen. Funston has nothing from Gen. Pershing on the attack by Mexicans to-day. A courier would have to cover the seventy miles from the point of attack to Pershing's main lines with the news of the ambush before Gen. Pershing could report to Gen. Funston.

It is not known at headquarters here whether the forty killed and seventeen taken prisoners was the entire detachment of American troops. If it was there may not have been a courier to despatch with the news. Neither is it known here whether all of the detachment was negro troopers of the Tenth Cavalry, but it is presumed they were.

The officers of the Tenth Cavalry are Col. W. C. Brown, Lieut.-Col. De Rosey C. Cabell, Major Elwood W. Evans, Major Charles Young, Major Robert Fleming, and Capt. Rutherford Cavenaugh, Pritchard, Boyd, Kennington and Valentine.

Mexican Consul Andreas Garcia said this afternoon that all he had was a report of fighting without specific information. At 7 o'clock to night he said positively that the American command that took part in the fight was part of the Tenth Cavalry.

Gen. Felix Gomez, one of the first to be killed in the fight at Carrizal, was the one who gave the signal for the Mexican machine gun to open fire, according to later advices received here regarding the encounter. The Mexican and American forces confronted each other while parleying between the commanders took place under a flag of truce.

The American troopers were out in the open and in plain view of the Mexicans, who were concealed in the underbrush. According to Mexican information the Americans suddenly made a movement which alarmed the Mexicans and some excitement ensued. The Mexicans allege that the cavalrymen suddenly spread out while the parley was in progress as though to envelop the Mexican commander.

Troopers Shoot Gen. Gomez Quickly.

Gen. Gomez was seen to wave back at his forces and the battle opened. Several negro troopers then dashed directly at Gen. Gomez and a pistol encounter occurred in the center of the field with both sides looking on. Gen. Gomez was shot through the head by a trooper. The Mexican machine gun began to play havoc in the ranks of the Americans and dozens of saddles were emptied in the twinkling of an eye.

Whether the fight ended as a victory for the Americans or the Mexicans is not known, as the American story has not been told. Mexicans at Villa Ahumada who talked to the passenger on a train which arrived at Juarez from Chihuahua this afternoon claimed the victory.

A Mexican passenger arriving on the refugee train said he saw a number of captured negro cavalrymen all herded in one cattle car at Villa Ahumada and that was the plan of the Mexicans to take them immediately southward.

"We will take them down the line and hang them," said a Carranzista Captain in hearing of some of the passengers on the train.

The first report of the engagement received at Juarez requested that immediate preparations be made to care for Mexican wounded in that city. The message was delayed in transmission and reached Juarez only a few minutes before the arrival of the refugee train. It did not say how many were wounded.

Carranza and Men Wildly Excited.

This afternoon the saloons of Juarez were thrown open and Mexican soldiers were seen drinking heavily. Civilians between the ages of 16 and 45 years of age were being armed. The Carranza forces in Juarez were wildly excited.

Evacuation of Juarez by civilians was apparently under way at 6:30 o'clock this evening.

The populace were leaving by any conveyance available, some by train and hundreds in wagons and on horses, taking their light belongings with them. They flocked toward the south. Armed civil guards patrolled the streets and the regular main military forces seemed preparing either to evacuate or defend their town from an attack from the north. Mules were loaded in the streets with machine guns and equipment.

This afternoon, following the news of the fight at Carrizal, the Carranza garrison at Casas Grandes, which is near one of Gen. Pershing's bases, evacuated the town and moved south to Madera. The Pershing forces in that region outnumber the Carranzistas. Orders for the evacuation were telegraphed from Juarez to the commander at Casas Grandes.

The telegraph operator on the Mexican wire in Juarez to-night received an eyewitness account of the Carrizal fight from a military telegrapher who watched the fighting and who left Carrizal in the midst of the engagement and is now operating a key at Villa Ahumada. His story as told by the Juarez operator is as follows:

"Gen. Felix Gomez and a large portion of his brigade have been occupying Carrizal for some days. The troops have been quartered on their trains, which were on sidings on the railroad track some distance from the old town.

"The Mexican soldiers were cavalrymen. The horses were in corrals on the east side of the trains.

"Early this morning a small number of American cavalrymen appeared on the hills west of town. They made a survey of the town and then spread out and rode toward the adobe barriers on the outskirts.

"Mexican outposts which had reported the appearance of the Americans were withdrawn to the barrios, where they concealed themselves.

"When a number of Americans had passed the barrios and were riding into the town our troops opened fire upon them.

"The fight was led by two machine gun corps stationed in deserted adobe huts which commanded the one road on which the Americans concentrated their entrance. The Americans seemed to have been tricked into the belief that the town was deserted.

"At the first rattle of the machine guns the Americans dismounted and answered our fire. At that minute our riflemen opened fire on them from all sides.

"The Americans leaped on their horses and galloped out of town. A number were killed and wounded and seventeen of them captured when their horses bolted and left them without mounts.

"A half hour later a large American force appeared on the hills, apparently having been summoned by those of the first party who had escaped. They sent detachments to the south and north of the town, but directed their main attack on the west.

"Our machine guns maintained a continuous fire, which prevented entrance from that direction. The Americans charged twice, but were driven back."

BIG FIELD GUNS TRAINED FROM EL PASO TO JUAREZ

Trevino's Call to Northern Mexico to Arm Answered by Preparations on American Side of Border.

El Paso, June 21.—Gen. Trevino, commander of Carranza troops in the north, has issued a call for volunteers to "defend with arms and by hand the national integrity in case of an international war."

The proclamation, which also has been issued in Mazatlan, in Chihuahua and other localities, directs Gen. Trevino to stir up the people of the north.

Juarez is under the pose of four of the biggest field pieces in the United States army to-night, with the blue barrels of eight howitzers, throwing 10-inch shells, pointing in the same direction from greater distances. Following the battle at Carrizal to-day Gen. Trevino ordered four 10-inch guns of Battery A, Fifth Field Artillery, on to the hill near the water works reservoir, commanding a view of El Paso and Juarez.

The mouths of the guns are less than a mile from the adobe Mexican town in a straight line. Another artillery battery of the regular army and the New Mexico National Guard are at the foot of the mountain ready to be called into service if needed.

The twelve guns could level Juarez in half an hour, military officers assert. From the location of the artillery on the hill blinking lights on the trains pulling out of Juarez with civilian refugees suggest an ultimatum to Carranza.

All ammunition dealers in El Paso have agreed to sell no arms or ammunition to Mexicans.

Civilians in Agua Prieta withdrew today. Only a small caravan of soldiers is left in the town. The Carranza army at Nogales and Ojinaga have been increased. It is estimated that the number who fled to the south was 1,500, mostly women and children. The belongings of each family consisted mostly of tattered blankets. They were loaded into cars of every available train.

Frederick Griese, German banker of Mexico city, detained here by Department of Justice agents on suspicion, was released today on receipt of orders from Washington.

Six hundred Carranzistas were reported at Ojinaga, opposite Presidio, Texas, today, according to another detachment following.

This report, coupled with statements brought to the American side that Col. Jose Rojas, of Chihuahua, commander of the Carranza army, had been instructed by Carranza to prepare for war with the United States in the next few days, created great excitement at Presidio.

Four cars of the train were jammed and loaded with ammunition. Lindstrom said that no other American remained at the Magdalena district so far as he knew.

A request has been made on American railroads by the Carranza officials for all of the Mexican National Express road cars to be returned to Mexico at once. The reason given for the request is that the Carranza Government wishes to replace the cars by anti-aircraft guns.

Approximately 17,000,000 rounds of ammunition have been taken in charge by Carranza authorities at various points throughout Mexico. The Carranza factory is working twenty-four hours daily in order to augment the supply, according to American refugees.

Many Women and Children Reached Vera Cruz by Special Train From Mexico City.

74 MORE AT GUAYMAS.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Vera Cruz, June 21.—American refugees from Mexico city and other interior points to the number of 150 have been taken aboard the United States warship Nebraska, now anchored in the outside harbor.

The Americans are awaiting the result of President Wilson's sharp reply to Carranza's demand for the withdrawal of the American troops.

Fifty more men, women and children arrived this afternoon from the capital, under escort of the American Agent, Agent Rodgers. They will be taken aboard the warship at once.

The refugees are intensely excited, as nobody knows the outcome of the international situation.

74 SAVED AT GUAYMAS.

Admiral Winslow Bringing Off Americans on West Coast.

Washington, June 21.—Americans at Guaymas, on the west coast of Mexico, have taken refuge aboard American warships, according to a dispatch from Rear Admiral Winslow.

Forty-four women and two children have been taken aboard the cruiser Cleveland, and nineteen men, seventeen women and eleven children have gone aboard the supply ship Glacier.

Officials here regard this action of the United States naval authorities at Guaymas as clearly indicating that the anti-American feeling on the west coast is growing to such proportions that it is no longer safe for Americans to remain on the coast.

LET ARMY STAY, SAYS BORLAND.

Makes Demand in House, Declaring "Carranza Grows Weaker."

Washington, June 21.—A demand that American troops remain in Mexico until a stable Government is set up was made in the House today by Representative Borland, Democrat, who insisted that the Carranza Government is growing weaker instead of stronger.

One other reference to the Mexican situation was made. Representative Mann read those sections of Secretary Lansing's note citing the murders and atrocities against American citizens in Mexico during the last three years.

"If the statement of the Secretary of State is true, and I have no doubt it is," said Mr. Mann, "that record constitutes an everlasting shame to the Government of the United States."

REAR ADMIRAL WINSLOW REPORTED TODAY that there still is considerable apprehension at Mazatlan. It was here that the launch from the American gunboat Annapolis was rescued by Carranzistas, with the result that one American was gravely wounded and six Mexicans reported wounded or killed.

The wireless operator of the Annapolis working bodily and no definite reports have come to Admiral Winslow, who is in command of the Annapolis, of the detailed report of the clash. It has been learned, however, that Ensign Kessner was killed and that the Annapolis was taken prisoner by the Mazatlan authorities, have been released.

Rear Admiral Winslow also reported that the cruisers Colorado and Pittsburgh, accompanied by the first division of destroyers, had left San Diego for Mexico waters. The Pittsburgh is the flagship of Rear Admiral Pullam, commander in chief of the Pacific reserve fleet.

CARRANZA TAKES UP LANSING NOTE

Mexican Officials Refuse to Discuss Warning From the United States.

AMERICANS ARE FLEEING

Mexico City, June 21.—As Gen. Carranza and his Cabinet met in special session today to consider the American note the First Chief and the members of the Cabinet announced to correspondents that they would have absolutely no comment at this time.

Ambassador-designate Arredondo transmitted the note in the original English text and Minister Aguilar sent translators to work putting it into Spanish. By midnight the translation was complete and in the hands of Carranza.

No one would venture an opinion as to whether a reply would be forthcoming or what the next step by the de facto Government would be.

Scores of Americans visited the United States Embassy today asking for passports and tickets for trains leaving the capital. Many were unable to get aboard this morning's train for Vera Cruz, as it was crowded and the only special accommodation provided was one private car belonging to a United States citizen, which was attached to the train.

Other Americans took accommodations as they could get them.

Meanwhile Gen. Pershing and the American General, Gavira, had a conference, among them, General Hughes, captain of Company H, who had left the train to take up the rifle.

Then there was Capt. Alexander E. Anderson of Company E, the 100 per cent soldier, who called him. Mel Shepherd, whose winged feet helped the American Olympic team to victory several times, was smashing through the mud with celerity. Beside him strode Mike Kelly, whose athletic frame has won many victories on the track and field. Upright as a board sat Father Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, as he rode past.

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Gen. O'Hara Stakes Bonnets.

McKernan, O'Hara and his command, the First Field Artillery, and the Tenth Cavalry, moved on to the border in the afternoon and reached the border in the morning. The Tenth Cavalry, which was the first to reach the border, was the first to start toward the elimination of those who are likely to cause trouble at the border.

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HOW THE CRISIS IN MEXICO DEVELOPED

Carranza's Withdrawal Demand Led Rapidly to U. S. Warning Note.

THEN CALL FOR MILITIA

Carranza's demand that the United States consent to immediate withdrawal of its troops from Mexico was presented to the State Department on May 21st. Saying that Mexico's purpose was to avoid war if possible, the note charged Carranza with the perpetration of a coup d'etat, accused President Wilson of sanctioning a state of affairs grossly inconsistent with his professions of good will, and that the true purpose of Carranza's move was to bring about the invasion of Mexico and asserted that if the United States had properly protected its frontier there could have been no occasion for the expedition into Mexico.

On the following day, June 1, President Wilson replied that, although he had no intention of keeping the troops across the border longer than necessary to enable the Carranza authorities to end the operation of Carranza's troops, the United States would not yield to the demand of Carranza.

Many Washington officials believed that the de facto President, Carranza, had drafted his remarkable note principally for home consumption. Ambassador Arredondo said he did not regard Carranza's note as a threat to the United States, but as a warning to Carranza that the United States would not yield to the demand of Carranza.

U. S. Consulate Stunned.

Meanwhile Gen. Pershing and the American General, Gavira, had a conference, among them, General Hughes, captain of Company H, who had left the train to take up the rifle.

Then there was Capt. Alexander E. Anderson of Company E, the 100 per cent soldier, who called him. Mel Shepherd, whose winged feet helped the American Olympic team to victory several times, was smashing through the mud with celerity. Beside him strode Mike Kelly, whose athletic frame has won many victories on the track and field. Upright as a board sat Father Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, as he rode past.

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MEN AT CAMP WHITMAN WORK HARD IN OOZY MUD

880 Soldiers of 69th Arrive and Put Up Their Tents. Engineers of 22d Busy on Task of Making Place Habitable.

CAMP WHITMAN, Green Haven, N. Y., June 21.—Shipping, stumbling, floundering under the weight of their guns and blankets in an oozy mud, ankle deep, a column of scattered figures in brown plodded this afternoon up the long, rut marked road to the States most important spot just now.

The grim figures, who dug in their toes a bit deeper with each stumble, were the fighting Sixty-ninth, 880 of them, and each as line of physique, so the observer would assert, as though they had been hammering themselves into condition for an athletic event. But most of them were sober of men.

Perhaps it was the parting enthusiasm of the Manhattan crowd which laid them down Godspeed; perhaps it was the steady drizzle that chilled the mud and made soggy their clothes. At any rate, many of them seemed to appreciate grimly that the hullohalo of patriotic fervor was about to be swept aside for the trying tasks of camp making.

Familiar Figures in the Ranks.

The train bearing the Sixty-ninth putted into Green Haven at 1:30 P. M. There were several cuts, drawn by two mules, with a third helping out at the rear. Immediately they detrained, the men swung into column front on the bank opposite the station and fifteen minutes were off for the camp, with Col. Lewis D. Conley at the head. There were many familiar figures in the ranks, among them, General Hughes, captain of Company H, who had left the train to take up the rifle.

Then there was Capt. Alexander E. Anderson of Company E, the 100 per cent soldier, who called him. Mel Shepherd, whose winged feet helped the American Olympic team to victory several times, was smashing through the mud with celerity. Beside him strode Mike Kelly, whose athletic frame has won many victories on the track and field. Upright as a board sat Father Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, as he rode past.

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